REMARKS

Claims 1-8 are pending in the application, with Claims 1, 4, 6, 7, and 8 being independent.

It is gratefully acknowledged that the Examiner has withdrawn the objections to the drawing and specification of the subject application, and that the Examiner finds Claims 2 and 3 to be allowed if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. Claims 1 and 4-8 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,628,974 to Lim in view of U.S. Patent 5,723,959 to Iwata et al. Withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested in view of the following remarks.

Claim 1 has been amended to further recite the limitation "having a current sensing resistor between a first node and a second node", previously presented in Claim 2, which the Examiner has found to contain allowable subject matter.

With respect to the §103(a) rejection of Claim 1, the Examiner states that Lim discloses all of the elements of the claim except for a motor overcurrent monitoring section and controlling of motor according to overcurrent, which is allegedly disclosed in Iwata et al. In contrast to amended Claim 1, Iwata et al. discloses a motor lock detection circuit 88 for monitoring current flow to the motor 12 to determine an overload condition of the motor 12. Nowhere does Iwata et al. disclose or suggest a motor overcurrent monitoring section having a current sensing resistor between a first node and a second node of amended Claim 1; consequently, Iwata et al. does not cure the defects of Lim. Withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 1 is respectfully requested.

With respect to the §103(a) rejection of Claim 4, the Examiner states that Lim discloses "a first sensor for sensing a complete opening of the sub-body from the main body and a second sensor for sensing a complete closing of the sub-body onto the main body", as recited in Claim 4. In contrast to amended Claim 4, Lim discloses "a position detecting section 50 for

detecting the position of the rotating section 10" (see col. 5, lines11-13) and appears to install position detectors 51, 52 on the positions of the power transferring section 20 and the rotating section 10 to face each other for obtaining the same-phase information (see col. 6, lines 60-65). Nowhere does Lim disclose or suggest a first sensor installed in the main body and a second sensor installed in the main body and the sub-body, as presently recited in amended Claim 4. This deficiency of Lim is not cured by Iwata et al. Therefore, Claim 4 is unobvious over Lim in view of Iwata et al. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

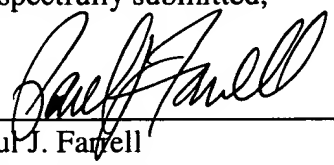
With respect to the §103(a) rejection of Claim 6, the Examiner states that Lim discloses all of the elements of the claim except for determining the overload condition based voltage difference, which is allegedly disclosed in Iwata et al. In contrast to amended Claim 6, Iwata et al. merely disclose a minute resistor 18 through which both terminals of the motor 12 are grounded (see col. 15, lines 36-37). Nowhere does Iwata et al. disclose or suggest determining an overload condition of the motor using a current sensing resistor for sensing the current supplied to the motor, as presently recited in amended Claim 6; consequently, Iwata et al. does not cure the defects of Lim. Therefore, Claim 6 is unobvious over Lim in view of Iwata et al. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

With respect to the §103(a) rejection of Claims 7 and 8, the Examiner states that Lim discloses all the elements of the claim except for determining an overload state of a motor, controlling opening/closing of motor in a overload state, and returning the sub-body to an initial state, which is allegedly disclosed in Iwata et al. In contrast to Claims 7 and 8, Iwata et al. discloses that during an opening/closing process, if a motor lock detection circuit senses external force, a motor is directly rotated in the reverse direction and if the circuit is impaired, the motor is rotated in the reverse direction after passing a predetermined time with respect to complete opening/closing. Nowhere does Iwata et al. disclose or suggest controlling opening/closing of a sub-body repetitively as many times as predetermined after sensing an external force during an opening/closing process and controlling the sub-body at an initial state after the controlling operation has been repeated the predetermined number of times; consequently, Iwata et al. does not cure the defects of Lim. Therefore, Claims 7 and 8 are

unobvious over Lim in view of Iwata et al. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

In view of the preceding remarks, it is respectfully submitted that all pending claims, namely Claims 1-8, are in condition for allowance. Should the Examiner believe that a telephone conference or personal interview would facilitate resolution of any remaining matters, the Examiner may contact Applicant's attorney at the number given below.

Respectfully submitted,



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